

United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT California State Office 2800 Cottage Way, W-1928 Sacramento, CA 95825

In reply refer to: 1610-5.G.1.4

Dear Reader:

Enclosed is the Proposed Land Use Plan Amendment (LUPA) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP). The Proposed LUPA/FEIS was prepared by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Energy Commission, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and other government agencies and organizations, and affected tribal governments, taking into account public comments received during this planning effort. The purpose of the Proposed LUPA is to amend the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan, and the Bakersfield and Bishop Resource Management Plans (RMPs) to provide a streamlined process for the development of utility-scale renewable energy generation and transmission consistent with federal and state renewable energy targets and policies, while simultaneously providing for the long-term conservation and management of special-status species and vegetation types as well as other physical, cultural, scenic, and social resources within the Plan area.

Pursuant to BLM's planning regulations at 43 CFR 1610.5-2, any person who participated in the planning process for this Proposed LUPA and has an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the planning decisions may protest approval of the planning decisions contained therein. The Proposed LUPA and FEIS are open for a 30-day protest period beginning on the date the Environmental Protection Agency published the notice of receipt of the FEIS containing the LUPA in the <u>Federal Register</u>.

For further information on filing a protest, please see the accompanying protest regulations in the pages that follow (labeled as Attachment 1). The regulations specify the required elements of your protest. Take care to document all relevant facts. As much as possible, reference or cite the planning documents or available planning records (e.g. meeting minutes or summaries, correspondence, etc.).

Emailed protests will not be accepted as valid protests unless the protesting party also provides the original letter by either regular mail or overnight delivery postmarked by the close of the protest period. Under these conditions, the BLM will consider the emailed protest as an advance copy and will afford it full consideration. If you wish to provide the BLM with such advance notification, please direct emailed protests to: protest@blm.gov.

All protests must be in writing and mailed to one of the following addresses:

Regular Mail: Overnight Delivery: Director (210) Director (210)

Attn: Protest Coordinator
P.O. Box 71383

Washington, D.C. 20024-1383

Attn: Protest Coordinator
20 M Street SE, Room 2134LM
Washington, D.C. 20003

All protests must be postmarked on or before the close of the protest period. The protest period will close 30 days after the date the Environmental Protection Agency published notice of the receipt of the FEIS containing the LUPA in the <u>Federal Register</u>. The protest period will be posted online at www.drecp.org.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your protest, be advised that your entire protest – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your protest to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

The BLM Director will make every attempt to promptly render a decision on each protest. The decision will be in writing and will be sent to the protesting party by certified mail, return receipt requested. The decision of the BLM Director shall be the final decision of the Department of the Interior on each protest. Responses to protest issues will be compiled and formalized in a Director's Protest Resolution Report made available following issuance of the decisions.

Upon resolution of all land use plan protests, the BLM will issue a Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD will be available to all parties at www.drecp.org.

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Sincerely,

Thomas Pogacnik

Deputy State Director, BLM California

Protest Regulations

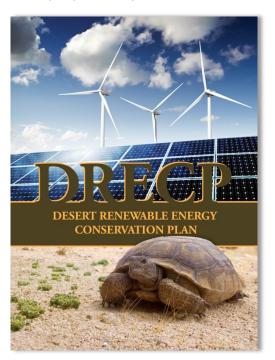
[CITE: 43CFR1610.5-2]

TITLE 43--PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR CHAPTER II--BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PART 1600--PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING--Table of Contents Subpart 1610--Resource Management Planning Sec. 1610.5-2 Protest procedures.

- (a) Any person who participated in the planning process and has an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the approval or amendment of a resource management plan may protest such approval or amendment. A protest may raise only those issues which were submitted for the record during the planning process.
 - (1) The protest shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Director. The protest shall be filed within 30 days of the date the Environmental Protection Agency published the notice of receipt of the final environmental impact statement containing the plan or amendment in the Federal Register. For an amendment not requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement, the protest shall be filed within 30 days of the publication of the notice of its effective date.
 - (2) The protest shall contain:
 - (i) The name, mailing address, telephone number and interest of the person filing the protest;
 - (ii) A statement of the issue or issues being protested;
 - (iii) A statement of the part or parts of the plan or amendment being protested;
 - (iv) A copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues that were submitted during the planning process by the protesting party or an indication of the date the issue or issues were discussed for the record; and
 - (v) A concise statement explaining why the State Director's decision is believed to be wrong.
 - (3) The Director shall promptly render a decision on the protest.
- (b) The decision shall be in writing and shall set forth the reasons for the decision. The decision shall be sent to the protesting party by certified mail, return receipt requested. The decision of the Director shall be the final decision of the Department of the Interior.

Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan Proposed Land Use Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement

BLM/CA/PL-2016/03+1793+8321



Prepared by:

U.S. Bureau of Land Management



In Partnership with:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
California Energy Commission
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

OCTOBER 2015



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Α

action alternatives. The range of alternatives analyzed in detail in the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) are a mix of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land allocations, allowable uses, and management actions designed to meet the BLM's purpose and need, and set of resource goals and objectives. Each action alternative represents a different way of achieving a similar set of management objectives while emphasizing different resource issues.

acquired lands. Lands in federal ownership that are not *public domain*¹ and that have been obtained by the government by purchase, exchange, donation, or condemnation. Acquired lands are normally dedicated to a specific use or uses.

acquisition. The activity of obtaining land and/or interest in land through purchase, exchange, donation, or condemnation.

activity. Authorized projects and management activities conducted on BLM-administered lands. Activities include actions approved by permit or other authorization as well as actions conducted by the BLM.

activity footprint. The area of long- and short-term ground disturbance associated with the pre-construction, construction, operation, implementation, maintenance, and decommissioning of an activity, including associated linear and non-linear components, such as staging areas, access routes and roads, gen-ties, other utility lines, borrow pits, disposal areas, etc. May also be considered synonymous with project/activity site.

adaptive management. A process for assimilating new information, including, but not limited to, from monitoring and research, and assessing if adjustments to the DRECP BLM Land Use Plan Amendment (LUPA) Conservation and Management Actions (CMAs), disturbance caps, etc., are needed. The Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program (MAMP) is the vehicle for structuring adaptive management in the DRECP BLM LUPA and implementing actions deemed necessary, as needed.

Applicant. A public or private entity, or an individual, that applies to the BLM for a land use authorization or approval of activity.

Public domain. Vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands, or public lands withdrawn by Executive Order 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, or Executive Order 6964 of February 5, 1935, as amended, and not otherwise withdrawn or reserved, or public lands within grazing districts established under Section 1 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (45 Stat. 1269), as amended, and not otherwise withdrawn or reserved.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). A BLM area within public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems of processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. The ACECs are part of the BLM LUPA conservation land allocations. Defined in Section 103(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, as amended, and regulation 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1601.0-5(a).

avoidance to the maximum extent practicable (as referenced in DRECP LUPA CMAs).

A standard identified in the DRECP LUPA CMAs and applied to implementation of activities. Under this standard, impacts to identified resources are not allowed unless there is no reasonable or practicable means of avoidance that is consistent with the basic objectives of the activity. Compensation for unavoidable impacts would be required as specified in the CMAs. The term "maximum extent practicable" as used here in the DRECP LUPA is applicable only to its use in the CMAs; it does not apply to the term as it is used in the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

В

baseline monitoring. A type of monitoring in which a designated resource specialist that assembles an initial set of information or quantitative data, through an accepted protocol, for comparison or a control by which a determination can be made in the future as to whether change has occurred through events, actions, or time. Baseline monitoring may be appropriate in areas that have not been sufficiently surveyed or for which relevant data is otherwise lacking.

biological monitoring. Visual survey of an area conducted by a designated biologist to determine if a biological resource is present. Biological monitoring is commonly conducted on the sites of proposed projects. Biological monitoring conducted during the implementation of activities is used to implement DRECP BLM LUPA CMAs that require construction setbacks or that require the designated biologist to move a biological resource out of harm's way.

BLM disturbance cap. Generally, a limitation on ground-disturbing activities in National Conservation Lands (NCLs) and ACECs. Expressed as a percentage of total BLM-managed NCL and/or ACEC acreage, and cumulatively considers past, present, and future (proposed activity) disturbance. Baseline/existing (past plus present) disturbance would be determined using the most current imagery and knowledge at the time of an individual activity proposal. Specifically, the disturbance cap would be implemented as either a limitation or an objective triggering disturbance mitigation. The disturbance cap is a limitation on ground-disturbing activities within the NCL and/or ACEC, and precludes approval of future ground-disturbing activities if the ground disturbance condition of the

NCL and/or ACEC is below the designated disturbance cap. The disturbance cap functions as an objective, triggering a specific disturbance mitigation requirement if the ground disturbance condition of the NCL and/or ACEC is at or above its designated cap. The disturbance mitigation requirement remains in effect until the unit drops below its specified cap, at which time the disturbance cap becomes a limitation. Refer to the Proposed LUPA, Section II.3.2.1, for the full implementation methodology.

BLM disturbance mitigation. A discrete form of compensatory mitigation, unique to the disturbance cap implementation, and separate and distinct from other required mitigation in the DRECP Proposed LUPA. The disturbance mitigation requirement is triggered when the ground disturbance condition of the NCL and/or ACEC is at or above its designated cap. The disturbance mitigation requirement remains in effect until the NCL and/or ACEC drops below the cap. Refer to the Proposed LUPA, Section II.3.2.1, for the full disturbance cap implementation methodology.

BLM Land (also known as BLM-managed lands, BLM-administered land, or public land). Land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership.

BLM LUPA conservation designations (also known as BLM conservation lands or BLM conservation allocations). Administrative designations that would include NCLs, ACEC, and Wildlife Allocation designations on BLM-administered land. BLM Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, National Historic Trails, and Wild and Scenic River designations (existing and proposed) are included as part of the existing Legislatively and Legally Protected Areas (LLPAs). The BLM LUPA conservation designations were identified through the planning process and considered the biological and nonbiological resource values across the LUPA Decision Area.

BLM Special-Status Species. Includes those plant and animal species that are (1) species listed as threatened or endangered, or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and (2) species requiring special management consideration to promote their conservation and reduce the likelihood and need for future listing under the Endangered Species Act, which are designated as sensitive by the BLM State Director. All federal Endangered Species Act candidate species, and delisted species in the 5 years following delisting, are considered and will be conserved as species sensitive. The BLM State Director has also conferred sensitive status on California State endangered, threatened, and candidate species, and rare plant species, on species with a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B on the Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List maintained by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife that are on BLM lands or affected by BLM actions and that are not already special-status plants by virtue of being federally listed or proposed (unless

specifically excluded by the BLM State Director on a case-by-case basis), and on certain other plants the BLM State Director believes meet the definition of sensitive. See BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Policy, for more detail.

BLM unallocated land (also known as undesignated land). BLM-administered lands for which there is no specific existing or proposed land-use allocation or designation. These areas would be open to renewable energy applications, but would not benefit from streamlining or incentives.

breeding habitat. Vegetation types or landscapes that contain elements required for the reproduction of wildlife focus or BLM Special-Status Species; for example, tree or canopy structure, vegetation composition, soil type, or hydrologic requirement. Breeding habitat is also mapped or modeled habitat with confirmed reproductive populations of wildlife Focus or BLM Special-Status Species.

C

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) fully protected species. Any species identified in California Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 4800, 5050 or 5515. Such species may not be taken or possessed at any time, and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except under an approved Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) or for collection for necessary scientific research.

California Desert Biological Conservation Framework Land Cover Map. A detailed map of vegetation types and other land covers for the DRECP Plan Area. The land cover map is a composite of fine-scale and medium-scale mapping organized hierarchically according to the National Vegetation Classification Standard, including general community groupings, vegetation types, and alliance-level mapping units.

California Desert Biological Conservation Framework BGOs. Biological Goals and Objectives (BGOs) contain both biological goals, which are broad guiding principles for the biological conservation strategy that are typically qualitative, and biological objectives, which are biological conservation targets or desired conditions. They articulate a desired outcome resulting from implementation of the biological conservation strategy.

California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA). As defined in Section 601 of the FLPMA, the CDCA is a 25-million-acre expanse of land in Southern California designated by Congress in 1976 through the FLPMA. About 10 million acres of the CDCA are administered by BLM under its CDCA Plan.

clearance survey. Survey for Focus and BLM Special-Status Species conducted immediately prior to vegetation and/or ground disturbance from activities, as per the

CMAs. Clearance surveys must be conducted throughout the DRECP BLM LUPA Decision Area and in accordance with applicable species-specific CMAs and protocols, as approved by BLM and the applicable Wildlife Agencies, to detect and clear (i.e., remove, translocate) out of harm's way individuals of a species prior to disturbance.

compensation and compensatory mitigation. For the purposes of the DRECP BLM LUPA, compensation and compensatory mitigation mean replacing or providing substitute resources or habitats by enhancing or restoring lands within appropriate BLM conservation and/or recreation designations, or acquiring and conserving lands from willing sellers.

conservation easement. A partial interest in land that can be transferred to a qualified land conservancy or government entity. The purpose is to conserve or protect the land. Conservation easements typically restrict allowable uses of the land by prohibiting development and sometimes restricting or requiring particular management activities. A conservation easement is legally binding for a specified term, which may be in perpetuity.

Conservation and Management Actions (CMAs). The specific set of avoidance, minimization, and compensation measures, and allowable and non-allowable actions for siting, design, pre-construction, construction, maintenance, implementation, operation, and decommissioning activities on BLM land. CMAs are proposed for 14 different resources and 7 land allocations.

conserve. The term "conserve" (or "conservation") as used in the DRECP LUPA applies to the protection and management of the multitude of resources and values BLM is managing with land allocations and CMAs in the DRECP LUPA, including but not limited to biological/ecological, cultural, recreation, and visual resources, including the conservation and recreation land allocations and their management, specific CMAs, and compensation actions such as restoration, enhancement, and land acquisition (e.g., fee title purchase from willing sellers). In the California Desert Biological Conservation Framework, this term is applied more narrowly to the protection and management of ecological processes, Focus and BLM Special-Status Species, and vegetation types.

creosote bush rings. Rings of creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) that form over long periods of time. As a single creosote bush produces new branches at the periphery of its crown, the branches in the center of the crown begin to die. Eventually a sterile area of bare ground occupies the center of the original shrub, and as the ring becomes larger the original shrub segments into several shrubs (satellites), forming a ring around the point where the original shrub originated. As more time goes by these rings become elliptical rather than circular. The satellite shrubs in a ring are the same genetically, attesting to the fact that they form a single clone originating from one original shrub. Vasek (1980) showed that some of these clones are several thousand years old. The largest known creosote ring is 20.5 feet in diameter and may be 11,700 years old.

Critical Habitat (CH). Critical habitat is defined in Section 3(5)(A) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as (1) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and which may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed, upon a determination that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species. Designated critical habitat is protected under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act, which requires federal agencies to ensure that any action they fund, authorize, or carry out is not likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

D

Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP). An interagency planning effort of the REAT agencies addressing a biological conservation framework for the California Desert. The DRECP consists of a California Desert Biological Conservation Framework, a Phase I DRECP BLM Proposed LUPA, and a Phase II addressing private (nonfederal) lands. The framework includes biological conservation planning and renewable energy planning elements. The Phase I DRECP BLM LUPA identifies areas for renewable energy development (DFAs) and areas for conservation of biological and nonbiological resources (BLM conservation designations). The framework and the Phase I DRECP BLM LUPA are described in the Proposed LUPA and Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Proposed LUPA and Final EIS include potential future options and approaches for Phase II private (nonfederal) lands.

designated biologist. A biologist who is approved as qualified by BLM, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CDFW, as appropriate. A designated biologist is the person responsible for overseeing compliance with specific applicable DRECP BLM LUPA biological CMAs.

Development Focus Areas (DFAs). Locations where renewable energy generation is an allowable use, incentivized, and could be streamlined for approval under the DRECP BLM LUPA. The BLM LUPA will only streamline and provide incentives for renewable energy projects sited in a DFA. Transmission projects are linear projects traversing DFAs and areas outside DFAs and are covered within and outside of DFAs on BLM-administered lands.

disposal. Conveyance of federal interest in public land to a nonfederal party through such actions as sale or exchange under various public land law authorities.

distributed generation. The 2011 Integrated Energy Policy Report published by the California Energy Commission (CEC) defines distributed generation as: "(1) fuels and technologies accepted as renewable for purposes of the Renewable Portfolio Standard

(RPS); (2) sized up to 20 MW; and (3) located within the low-voltage distribution grid or supplying power directly to a consumer" (CEC 2012).

DRECP Plan Area. The Mojave and Colorado/Sonoran desert ecosystems in Southern California, with some map-based extractions primarily for the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan in Riverside County and the Tejon Ranch Tehachapi Uplands Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan in Kern County. Also known as the DRECP area and DRECP boundary. This area does not include the LUPA Decision Area (see definition) in the CDCA but outside the DRECP boundary.

Ε

ecoregion subarea. Planning units based on U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) ecoregion boundaries and used for DRECP planning and analysis. Some USDA ecoregion boundaries were consolidated to define DRECP ecoregion subareas; see DRECP Figure I.3-1 (Volume I, Chapter I.3) for depiction of names and geographic boundaries of the ecoregion subareas. The DRECP contains 10 ecoregion subareas.

ecoregion subunit. A subunit within an ecoregion subarea (e.g., West Mojave 1); created specifically for DRECP and used for quantitative analyses to provide finer geographic resolution in the megawatt distribution, analysis of operational effects, etc. See Volume IV for analysis of impacts, and see Figure IV.7-1 (Chapter IV.7) for a depiction of names and geographic boundaries of ecoregion subunits. The DRECP contains 22 ecoregion subunits.

existing conservation areas. Areas where natural resources are substantially protected under existing law or legal protections, including Legislatively and Legally Protected Areas (LLPAs), existing mitigation lands from previously approved projects, and Military Expansion Mitigation Lands (MEMLs). In the California Desert Biological Conservation Framework, these lands are assumed to be protected and managed for the benefit of Focus and possibly BLM Special-Status Species under existing regimes.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs). BLM administrative units that require specific management consideration in order to address recreation use and demand. The ERMAs are managed to support and sustain the principal recreation activities and associated qualities and conditions. Recreation management actions within an ERMA are limited to only those of a custodial nature. Management of ERMA areas are commensurate with the management of other resources and resource uses.

F

federal lands. Land or interest in land owned and/or administered by the United States. Activities on federal lands in the LUPA Decision Area are administered by the Secretary of

the Interior through the BLM. Other federal lands administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, or BLM lands withdrawn by other agencies not included in the definition of federal lands as used in the DRECP context.

Focus Species. Species whose conservation and management are provided for in the DRECP BLM LUPA. Referred to as "Covered Species" in the Draft DRECP.

foraging habitat. Vegetation types or landscapes that contain elements required for Focus and BLM Special-Status wildlife species foraging; for example, particular vegetation consumed by wildlife Focus or BLM Special-Status Species or habitat for species that are a primary source of Focus or BLM Special-Status Species' diets.

G

geothermal project. Activities that involve the construction, operation, and maintenance of a facility that generates energy through steam from wells in geothermally active areas. Geothermal projects may include well sites, pipelines, towers, roads, pump or maintenance buildings, generators, transformers, and other supporting infrastructure.

gigawatt (GW). Measure of energy equal to one billion watts. Used as a measure of instantaneous generation capacity.

gigawatt-hour (GWh). Measure of power equivalent to 10^9 watt hours. Used as a measure of energy production from generation facilities.

ground-mounted distributed generation project. For purposes of DRECP, a solar power system of 20 megawatts (MW) or less consisting of solar modules held in place by racks or frames that are attached to ground-based mounting supports.

Н

habitat assessment. As required in LUPA-BIO CMAs. Use of the DRECP land cover mapping and/or species model(s), as well as reconnaissance-level site visits and available aerial photography for confirmation of site conditions and mapping of vegetation types and species' suitable habitat. For all activities, a habitat assessment will be required to assess site-specific vegetation types and Focus and BLM Special-Status Species.

herd area. The areas on BLM land in which wild horses and burros were found when the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 was passed. These are the only areas BLM may manage horses by law.

Herd Management Area. A BLM land allocation. The areas within each herd area that BLM manages to sustain healthy and diverse wild horse and burro populations over the long term.

ı

impervious and urban built-up land. Existing developed areas based on the DRECP land cover map.

J

Joshua tree woodlands. Evenly distributed with Joshua trees at ≥1% and Juniperus and/or Pinus spp <1% absolute cover in the tree canopy (Thomas et al. 2004).

K

kilowatt (kW). Measure of energy equal to 1,000 watts.

L

land tenure actions. Jurisdictional or ownership changes in public lands. Tenure is derived from the Latin word "tenet" meaning "to hold." Thus, land tenure describes the way in which land is held. These adjustments are accomplished through such actions as disposal, acquisition, or withdrawal.

land use authorization. As used in this document, a term to describe any authorization or instrument to occupy, develop, or use public land issued under various realty program authorities available to the BLM, including right-of-way grants, leases, permits, licenses, and easements. The term does not include renewable energy projects and their related ancillary facilities.

Land Use Plan Amendment (LUPA). The LUPA is a set of decisions that establishes management direction for BLM-administered land within an administrative area through amendment to existing land use plans. The DRECP BLM LUPA amends the following BLM land use and resource management plans (RMPs): CDCA Plan and its amendments: Western Mojave Plan (WEMO), Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan (NECO), and Northern and Eastern Mojave Plan (NEMO). The DRECP LUPA also amends portions of the Bishop RMP and the Bakersfield RMP. Described in Section 202 of the FLPMA of 1976, as amended, and in regulation 43 CFR 1600.

Legislatively and Legally Protected Areas (LLPAs). Existing protected lands, including: Wilderness Areas, National Parks, National Preserves, National Wildlife Refuges, California State Parks and Recreation Lands, CDFW Conservation Areas (Ecological Reserves and Wildlife Areas), CDFW areas, privately held conservation areas including mitigation/conservation banks approved by the Wildlife Agencies, land trust lands, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Scenic and Historic Trails.

limited area. Under BLM's Trails and Travel Management program, an area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, or to certain vehicular use.

long-term impacts. Ground and/or vegetation disturbance that results in impacts lasting greater than 2 years.

LUPA Decision Area. The lands within the LUPA area for which the BLM has the authority to make land use and management decisions. This includes all BLM-administered lands within the interagency DRECP area, as well as BLM-administered lands within the CDCA outside of the interagency DRECP area. It excludes LLPAs and lands within 1 mile of the Colorado River, which are administered by the BLM-Arizona State Office.

LUPA Planning Area. All BLM-managed lands in the DRECP area as well as additional BLM-managed lands outside the DRECP area, but within the CDCA as identified in Chapter I.0, Figure I.0-1.

M

megawatt (MW). Measure of energy equal to one million watts. Used as a measure of instantaneous generation capacity from a generation facility.

microphyll woodlands. Consist of drought-deciduous, small-leaved (microphyllus), mostly leguminous trees. Occurs in bajadas and washes where water availability is somewhat higher than the plains occupied by creosote bush and has been called the "riparian phase" of desert scrub (Webster and Bahre 2001). Composed of the following alliances: desert willow, mesquite, smoke tree, and the blue palo verde-ironwood.

Military Expansion Mitigation Lands (MEMLs). Lands conserved as mitigation for the expansion of Department of Defense installations and considered part of existing conservation areas under the DRECP BLM LUPA.

military lands. Department of Defense installations within the DRECP Plan Area, included as part of the Other Lands under the DRECP.

Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs). To implement the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, the State Geologist developed the MRZ nomenclature and criteria based on the California Mineral Land Classification System. The California Mineral Land Classification System represents the relationship between knowledge of mineral deposits and their economic characteristics (grade and size). Lands are classified into four main categories: MRZ-1, areas where geologic information indicates no significant mineral deposits are present; MRZ-2, areas that contain identified mineral resources; MRZ-3, areas of undetermined mineral resource significance; and MRZ-4, areas of unknown mineral resource potential.

minor incursion. Small-scale allowable impacts to sensitive resources, as per specific CMAs, that do not individually or cumulatively compromise the conservation objectives of that resource or rise to a level of significance that warrants development and application of more rigorous CMAs or a LUPA amendment. Minor incursions may be allowed to prevent or minimize greater resource impacts from an alternative approach to the activity. Not all minor incursions are considered unavoidable impacts.

mitigation. As defined under both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), mitigation includes: (a) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (b) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (c) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (d) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and (e) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Mojave yucca rings. Rings of Mojave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*) that form in a similar manner as described for creosote bush rings (see definition). Mojave yucca reproduces sexually through the production of seed; vegetative reproduction is much more common and likely much more important to its persistence and spread (LaPre 1979; Gucker 2006). The species produces sprouts from short rhizomes that are close to parent stems (Gucker 2006). Rings form as the clonal growth proceeds outward from the original parent stem, and the central plant ages and dies (Gucker 2006). Mojave yucca rings can be as large as 20 feet in diameter and have up to 130 stems. Rings this large are thought to be at least 2,100 years old (mojavedesert.net 2013).

Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program (MAMP). A component of the DRECP BLM LUPA. The MAMP is the vehicle for structuring and reporting adaptive management in DRECP BLM LUPA.

N

National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). In accordance with and as defined by Public Law 111-11 in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (PL 111-11), Sections 2002(a),(b)(1)(A–F), and (b)(2)(D), the NLCS is a BLM land use designation to conserve, protect, and restore nationally significant landscapes that have outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values for the benefit of current and future generations. Areas specially designated as part of the NLCS in PL 111-11 are wilderness, wilderness study areas, National Scenic Trails, National Historic Trails, and National and Wild and Scenic Rivers. These NLCS lands are part of the LLPAs in the DRECP. PL 111-11 also directed BLM to designate public land within the CDCA administered for conservation purposes as part of the NLCS. The proposed NLCS lands are part of the BLM LUPA conservation designations in the Plan Area, and they may overlap ACECs or Wildlife

Allocations. These areas are proposed as NCLs. The DRECP uses the terms and acronyms NLCS and NCL (National Conservation Lands) interchangeably; these proposed areas do not include the existing NLCS areas, as designated by Congress.

nonfederal lands. Land owned by state agencies, local jurisdictions (e.g., cities or counties), non-governmental organizations, or private citizens, or otherwise not under federal ownership or management.

no surface occupancy. A fluid mineral leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the lease surface to protect special values of uses. Lessees may explore for or exploit the fluid minerals under leases restricted by this stipulation by using directional drilling from sites outside the no surface occupancy area.

0

occupied habitat. Suitable habitat determined to be inhabited by a Focus or BLM Special-Status Species based on the results of a habitat assessment and species-specific presence/absence or protocol surveys. This term is not applicable to wide-ranging large mammals with often poorly defined home ranges. For example, linkages may be typically unoccupied most of the time but nonetheless critical to population viability. In addition, the concept is not applicable to nomadic species, such as burro deer (*Odocoileus hemionus eremicus*), which opportunistically exploit flushes of new plant growth in response to unpredictable precipitation patterns. Thus, an area may not be used for many years because of a lack of summer thunderstorms, but then used heavily when it does rain in that area.

occurrences. Positive detections of specific species or vegetation type in an area, resulting from protocol or presence/absence surveys, generally confirmed by a qualified biologist.

Open Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Lands. Designations on BLM-administered lands where motorized and non-motorized uses, including cross-country travel, is permitted (generally referred to as Open Areas or Designated Open Areas).

Open OHV Lands – Imperial Sand Dunes. Open OHV Lands within the approved Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area Management Plan (ISDRA). These lands are within the DRECP LUPA boundary, but not part of the DRECP LUPA decision; no changes are being proposed to the ISDRA in the DRECP LUPA.

Other Lands. This category of land is shown on DRECP maps and refers collectively to the following: impervious and urban built up lands (developed areas as per the DRECP land cover map), military lands, and tribal lands.

Though not depicted separately on DRECP maps, this category also refers to BLM lands with existing rights-of-way and easements previously committed to nonrenewable

energy-related uses, Bureau of Reclamation fee and withdrawn lands, lands withdrawn from BLM surface management by other agencies or other purposes, and other ownerships not participating in DRECP (e.g., Metropolitan Water District, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power).

P

Plan-Wide. The term used to clarify elements of the DRECP or analyses conducted for the DRECP Plan Area that apply to the available lands within with the Plan Area. For example, the DRECP Plan-wide conservation analysis considers the Plan Area within available lands. This area and term does not include the LUPA Decision Area (see definition) in the CDCA but outside the DRECP Plan Area.

pre-activity survey. Surveys conducted prior to project or activity site preparation and construction or implementation of an activity to determine presence and distribution of Focus and BLM Special-Status Species, suitable habitat for these species, and/or vegetation types, as well as the need to implement applicable CMAs.

Preferred Alternative. Under NEPA, the Preferred Alternative is the alternative that best meets the purpose and need while giving consideration to environmental, social, economic and other factors. The Preferred Alternative must be considered equally with all other fully considered alternatives. There is no guarantee or assumption that the Preferred Alternative will be selected for implementation and the Preferred Alternative may change between the Draft and Final EIS.

presence/absence survey. A survey conducted during the planning phase of a proposed activity to determine the presence/absence by a Focus or BLM Special-Status Species, when a standard protocol survey for that species is not available, as specified in the species-specific CMAs or available from BLM, or USFWS or CDFW as approved for use by BLM. A presence/absence survey may replace a protocol survey in some other circumstances, depending on site conditions and/or timing of the survey (e.g., breeding season), with approval from BLM, in coordination with USFWS and CDFW, as appropriate.

proposed Feinstein bill areas. Areas identified for conservation, recreation, and other purposes proposed in the California Desert Protection Act of 2011.

Proposed LUPA. The Proposed LUPA is the BLM's preferred alternative. The Proposed LUPA and Final EIS build on the Draft LUPA and EIS, and incorporates the response to public comment on the Draft LUPA and EIS. The proposed LUPA is protestable to the BLM Director, as outlined in the Dear Reader Letter.

protocol survey. Species-specific surveys that are conducted under a protocol that has been adopted by the Wildlife Agency(ies) or is otherwise scientifically accepted for determining the occupancy or presence and absence of Covered Species. These surveys would be required as specified in the species-specific CMAs in the DRECP BLM LUPA.

public land. Land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, but not including (1) lands on the outer continental shelf and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aluets, and Eskimos.

public land, federal. Land or interest in land owned by the United States, and administered by a federal agency (see **federal lands**).

public land, nonfederal. Land or interest in land owned by the State of California, or the counties, typically administered by a state or local agency.

R

Renewable Energy Action Team (REAT) agencies. The DRECP REAT comprises representatives from the California Energy Commission (CEC), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

renewable energy project area. The total land area affected by a renewable energy activity, including the area directly and indirectly affected (equates to 7.1 acres/MW for solar development, 40 acres/MW for wind development, and 5 acres/MW for geothermal development).

right-of-way avoidance area. An area that is to be avoided by, but may be available for, location of land use authorizations and non-renewable energy activities, if the authorization has special stipulations to meet planning goals and objectives for that area. If a land use authorization already exists in an avoidance area, a new authorization would be encouraged, and may be required, to collocate within the bounds of the existing use authorization.

right-of-way exclusion area. An area that is not available for land use authorizations under any conditions. As used in this document, the term does not include transmission in existing approved corridors.

S

setback. A defined distance, usually expressed in feet or miles, from a resource feature (such as the edge of a vegetation type or an occupied nest) within which an activity would

not occur; otherwise often referred to as a buffer. The purpose of the setback is to maintain the function and value of the biological resource features identified in the DRECP BLM LUPA CMAs. See Section II.3.4.2.1 for a summary of setbacks incorporated in the CMAs.

short-term impacts. Ground and/or vegetation impacts that result in effects lasting 2 years or less.

Solar Energy Zones (SEZs). Zones of potential solar energy development on BLM-administered lands, established by the BLM Solar PEIS.

Solar PEIS variance lands. BLM-administered lands identified as variance lands in the BLM Solar PEIS Record of Decision that are potential development areas under the No Action Alternative and Alternative 4.

solar project. Activity that involves the construction, operation, maintenance and eventual decommissioning of a facility that generates energy from sunlight, including photovoltaic panels and thermal systems that convert the heat from sunlight into steam. Solar projects may include up to several acres of photovoltaic or mirror panel arrays, a thermal tower, access roads, maintenance facilities, generators, foundations, and transformers, or other supporting infrastructure.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Designation on BLM-administered lands that are managed specifically to be high-priority areas for outdoor recreation defined in the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (2005). It is a public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific structured recreation opportunities (i.e., activity, experience, and benefit opportunities). Both land use plan decisions and subsequent implementing actions for recreation in each SRMA are geared to a strategically identified primary market—destination, community, or undeveloped areas.

species of special concern—CDFW. A CDFW designation for species, subspecies, or distinct population segments that are extirpated from the state in their season or breeding role, meet the definition of threatened or endangered but are not listed, are experiencing population declines or range detraction, have naturally small populations with high risk factors, and/or are otherwise susceptible to becoming listed if current conditions continue.

stressors. Physical, chemical, or biological factors (or conditions) that affect biological resources, including species or their suitable habitat, vegetation types, and/or important ecosystem processes. The precise contribution of each stressor to a species' population may be uncertain, including which stressors have the greatest effect. In many cases stressors interact, and a combination of various stressors may affect a species.

suitable habitat. In general, Focus and BLM Special-Status Species habitat consisting of land within a species range that has—in the case of wildlife, breeding and foraging habitat characteristics required by the species, or in the case of plants, vegetation and microhabitat characteristics—consistent with known or likely occurrences, as determined by the habitat assessment. In the California Desert Conservation Framework modeled habitat as determined by species distribution models and confirmed or refined (i.e., expanded or reduced) by activity-level habitat assessment and that require site-specific protocol or presence/absence surveys as specified in the species-specific DRECP BLM LUPA CMAs.

T

transmission activity. Activities that involve the construction, operation, and maintenance of a transmission line, including step-up transformers, towers, and substations, but generally consisting of a linear type of disturbance.

Transmission Technical Group (TTG). An independent technical advisory group that assists with transmission planning for the DRECP.

Travel Management Areas. On BLM-administered land, polygons or delineated areas where a rational approach has been taken to classify areas as open, closed, or limited, and which have an identified and/or designated network of roads, trails, ways, and/or other routes that provide for public access and travel across the LUPA Planning Area.

tribal lands. Those lands that constitute "Indian Country" within the meaning of Title 18 United States Code Section 1151. Included as part of the Other Lands that are unavailable under the DRECP.

U

unavoidable impacts to resources. Small-scale impacts to sensitive resources, as allowed per specific CMAs, that may occur even after such impacts have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable (see definition). Unavoidable impacts are limited to minor incursions (see definition), such as a necessary road or pipeline extension across a sensitive resource required to serve an activity.

undesignated lands (also referred to as BLM unallocated lands). BLM-administered lands that do not have an existing or proposed land allocation or designation. These areas would be open to renewable energy applications but would not benefit from the streamlining or incentives.

USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC). Species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act.

V

valid existing rights. A documented, legal right or interest in the land that allows a person or entity to use said land for a specific purpose. Such rights include fee title ownership, mineral rights, rights-of-way, easements, permits, licenses, etc. Such rights may have been reserved, acquired, leased, granted, permitted, or otherwise authorized over time.

Variance Process Lands. Areas addressed in certain action alternatives that represent portions of the BLM Solar Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) Variance Lands and other BLM lands identified through the LUPA as screened for the DRECP using BLM DRECP screening criteria (Section II.3.3.3.2), analysis in the Draft DRECP, and information obtained during and after the public comment period. These lands are potentially available for renewable energy development, but projects on Variance Process Lands are not streamlined, nor incentivized, and have a specific set of CMAs. Project Applicants must demonstrate that a proposed activity on Variance Process Lands will avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate sensitive resources asper the CMAs, will be compatible with any underlying BLM land allocation, and per the CMAs be compatible with and not have an adverse effect on the LUPA design and DRECP strategies. Renewable energy applications in Variance Process Lands will follow the process described in the Solar PEIS Record of Decision, Section B.5. In Alternative 4, the Variance Process Lands have not been additionally modified for the DRECP and appear as they do in the BLM Solar PEIS.

vegetation types. Vegetation types are defined as assemblages of vegetation of similar types and the plant and animal species that use those vegetation types as habitat. A vegetation type is generally characterized by its similarities and the natural ecological processes that dominate the type and give it its unique characteristics. Vegetation types are included as a key element of the DRECP conservation framework. For the purposes of mapping and characterization in the DRECP, vegetation types are mapped within the National Vegetation Classification System hierarchy at the "group" level, which is finergrained than the broad general community groupings but coarser than "alliances."

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes. BLM categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. There are four classes, I–IV. Each class has an objective that prescribes the amount of change allowed in the characteristic landscape. See Chapter III.20, Table III.20-2, for the class descriptions.

W

Wildlife Agencies. For purposes of the DRECP, the CDFW and USFWS.

Wildlife Allocation. BLM conservation designation on BLM-administered lands where management emphasizes wildlife values. A Wildlife Allocation may be part of an NCL unit.

wind project. An activity that involves the construction, operation, maintenance, and eventual decommissioning of a facility that generates energy from wind, using an array of turbines to capture and convert the wind energy to electricity. Wind projects may include up to several acres of turbines and foundations, access roads, maintenance facilities, generators, and transformers.

withdrawal. Removal or withholding of public lands by statute or secretarial order from the operation of some or all of the public land laws, such as from hard-rock mining or patent entry, in order to maintain other public values in the area. A withdrawal can also be used to reserve an area for a particular public purpose or program or to transfer jurisdiction over an area of public land from one federal department, bureau, or agency to another.

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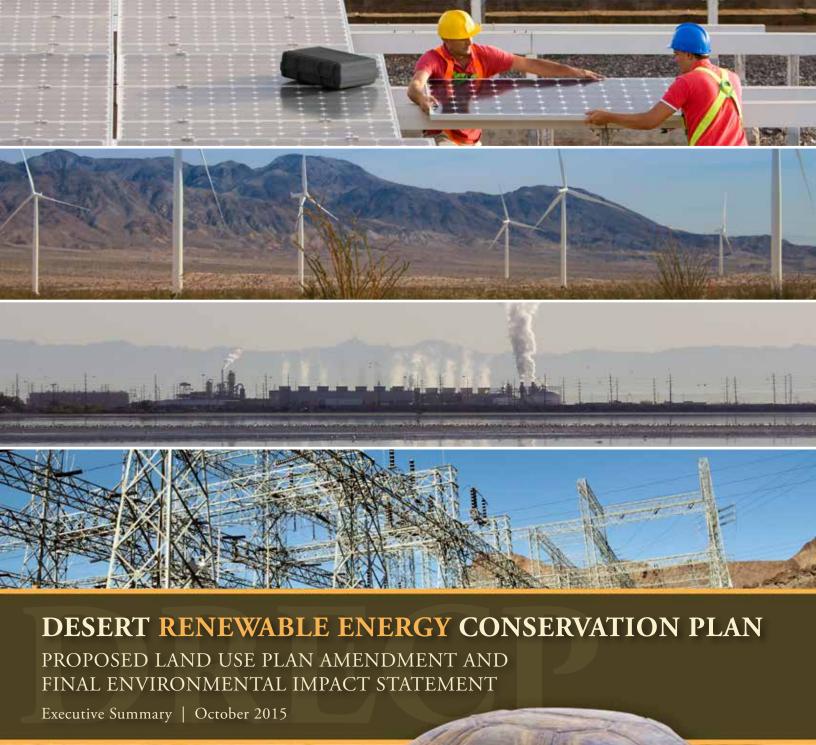






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PART ONE OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background and Framework for the Final EIS

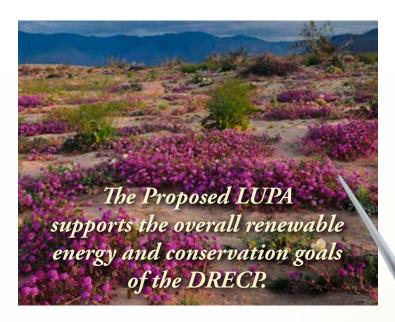
The California Mojave and Colorado/Sonoran desert region is a remarkable place, home to an impressive array of sensitive species and their habitats, a robust cultural heritage, and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. Yet there is much more—the California desert supports a variety of communities, military installations, and business interests, including agriculture, mining, and tourism. It also has an abundance of some of the best solar, wind, and geothermal resources in the nation. These renewable resources will play a critical role in reducing greenhouse gasses to address climate change and promote energy independence over the next several decades.

The Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) is a collaborative planning effort by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California Energy Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife that recognizes the desert's diverse values. The DRECP seeks to facilitate renewable energy development in appropriate places in the desert while conserving these other resources and uses.

The Draft DRECP, released in September 2014, was developed to (1) advance federal and state natural resource conservation goals and other federal land management goals; (2) meet the requirements of the federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, Natural Community Conservation Planning Act, and Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) in the Mojave and Colorado/Sonoran desert region of Southern California; and (3) facilitate the timely and streamlined permitting of renewable energy projects. The Draft DRECP included a strategy that identified and mapped potential areas for renewable energy development and areas for long-term natural resource conservation.

In March 2015, the DRECP partner agencies announced a phased approach to completing the DRECP. As part of the approach, the BLM component of the DRECP is being finalized first in Phase I, making designations for conservation and renewable energy on public lands.

The BLM is releasing this Proposed Land Use Plan Amendment (LUPA) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as Phase I of the DRECP. The Proposed LUPA supports the overall renewable energy and conservation goals of the DRECP. The Proposed LUPA would amend the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan as well as the Bishop and Bakersfield Resource Management Plans, specifically related to natural resource conservation and renewable energy development. The National Park Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Defense, California Public Utilities Commission, California State Lands Commission, California State Parks, and California Independent System Operator are assisting



in the preparation of the DRECP, but none of these agencies is an applicant for state or federal take authorizations at this time. Likewise, the seven counties with jurisdiction over land within the DRECP Plan Area, as well as the City of Lancaster and Town of Apple Valley, have provided comments during the development of the DRECP. The BLM's Proposed LUPA reflects input from all of these agencies, as well as tribal government and public comments received on the Draft DRECP.

1.2 DRECP Plan Area and BLM LUPA Decision Area

The Draft DRECP and Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/EIS included the DRECP Plan Area and the BLM LUPA Decision Area. The DRECP Plan Area encompasses the Mojave Desert and Colorado/Sonoran Desert ecoregion subareas in California (see Figure 1). The DRECP Plan Area includes portions of the following counties: Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego. The DRECP Plan Area covers approximately 22,585,000 acres. Although the entire DRECP Plan Area was used to develop the DRECP and is included throughout the Final EIS for analysis and illustrative purposes, the BLM LUPA will only apply to BLM-managed public lands.

The LUPA would also identify lands for inclusion in National Landscape Conservation System in those portions of the CDCA outside the DRECP Plan Area, in accordance with the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act (Public Law 111-11), and establish Visual Resource Management Classes and land use allocations outside the DRECP Plan Area but within the CDCA. The BLM LUPA Decision Area would not include the Colorado River Corridor, which is under the management of the BLM–Arizona State Office. In all, the LUPA Decision Area includes 10,869,000 acres of BLM-managed lands within the CDCA and Bakersfield and Bishop Resource Management Plans (see Figure 2).

Figure 1. DRECP Plan Area

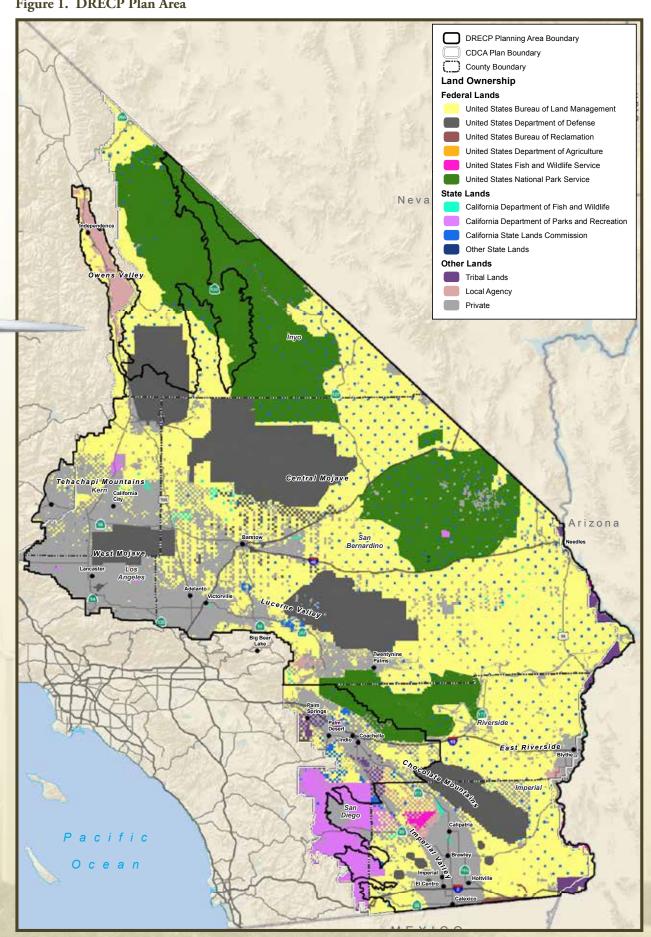
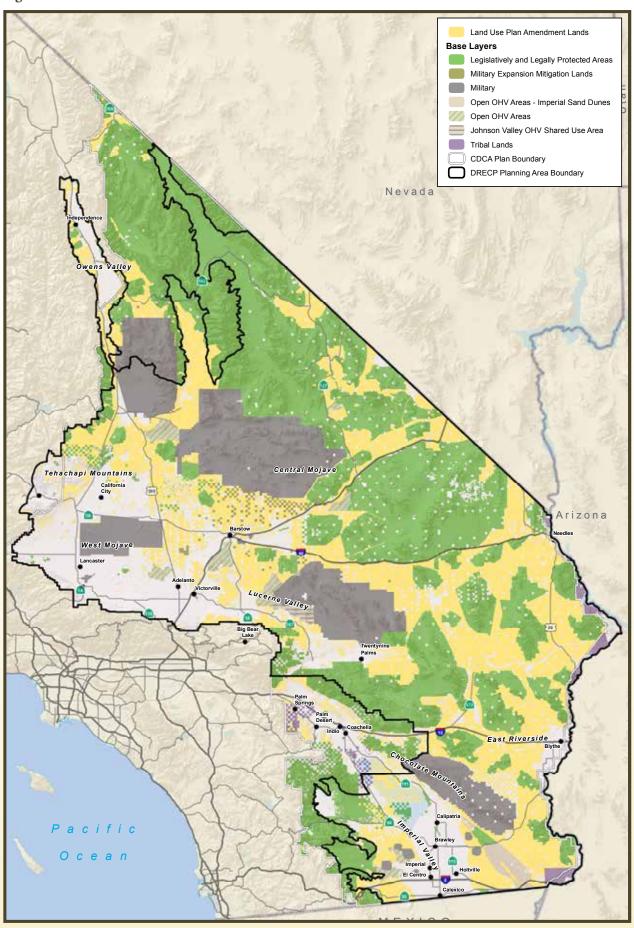


Figure 2. Land Use Plan Amendment Lands



1.3 Planning Goals

The interagency goal of the DRECP is to provide a streamlined process for the development of utility-scale renewable energy generation and transmission consistent with federal and state renewable energy targets and policies, while simultaneously providing for the long-term conservation and management of special-status species and vegetation types, as well as other physical, cultural, scenic, and social resources within the DRECP Plan Area with durable and reliable regulatory assurances.

BLM's objectives for the DRECP and Final EIS are to:

- Conserve biological, physical, cultural, social, and scenic resources.
- Promote renewable energy and transmission development, consistent with federal renewable energy and transmission goals and policies, in consideration of state renewable energy targets.
- Comply with all applicable federal laws, including the BLM's obligation to manage the public lands consistent with the FLPMA.

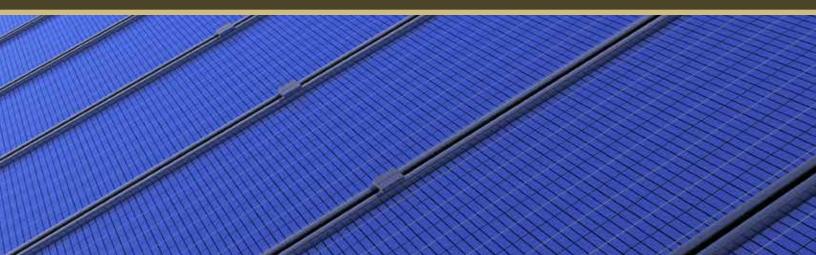
- "Preserve the unique and irreplaceable resources, including archaeological values, and conserve the use of the economic resources" of the CDCA (FLPMA 601[a][6]; 43 United States Code [U.S.C.] 1701 et seq.).
- Identify and incorporate public lands managed for conservation purposes within the CDCA as components of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), consistent with the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (PL 111-11).
- Amend land use plans consistent with the criteria in FLPMA and the CDCA Plan.
- Coordinate planning and management activities with other federal, state, local, and tribal planning and management programs by considering the policies of approved land resource management programs, to the extent consistent with federal law.
- Make some land use allocation decisions outside the DRECP area but within the CDCA, including Visual Resource Management Classes, land use allocations to replace multiple-use classes, and NLCS designations.







PART TWO PLANNING PROCESS



2.1 Overview

The DRECP planning process combined renewable energy planning, biological conservation planning, and BLM land use planning elements as described in detail in the Draft DRECP.

The Phase I DRECP presented in the Final EIS focuses in greater detail on the planning process for the BLM LUPA Decision Area. Within the BLM LUPA Decision Area, planning criteria described in Section I.3.1.1 of the Final EIS are applied to make decisions regarding National Conservation Lands and BLM land use plans (CDCA and Bishop and Bakersfield Resource Management Plans), and to guide future site-specific implementation decisions, subject to separate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review, such as renewable energy right-of-way applications, geothermal leases, and post-lease development.

2.2 BLM Land Use Planning Designations

The BLM land use planning designations include:

- Areas suitable for renewable energy development (Development Focus Areas [DFAs])
- Areas potentially available for renewable energy development (Variance Process Lands [VPLs])
- Areas to be managed for biological, cultural, and scientific conservation (BLM conservation designations also known as National Conservation Lands, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern [ACECs], and Wildlife Allocation areas)
- Areas to be managed for recreational use (Special Recreation Management Areas [SRMAs] and Extensive Recreation Management Areas [ERMAs])
- Areas that will continue to be managed for multiple use without a specified allocation

The requirements of Public Law 111-11 for conservation of nationally significant ecological, cultural, and scientific resources led to the identification of National Conservation Lands. The multiple use and sustained yield requirements of FLPMA led to modifications in the management of recreation (including the establishment of SRMAs and ERMAs), allowing for continued exploration of mineral resources, establishment of Visual Resource Management Classes, and grazing. BLM also developed mitigation measures for impacts to the various multiple uses and resources it considers in managing its lands, and developed mitigation measures to maintain multiple use and sustained yield. Tribal input was considered in the development of the DFAs and conservation areas, including removal of areas of tribal significance from DFAs and assurance of adequate protection through inclusion in conservation areas.

2.3 BLM Biological Conservation Planning

Each alternative includes a LUPA-wide conservation strategy that includes areas for biological conservation, as well as other biological conservation strategy elements, such as Conservation and Management Actions (CMAs) and monitoring and adaptive management. The areas for biological conservation include the existing conservation areas and BLM LUPA conservation designations on BLM-administered lands. The initial steps in identifying and mapping areas important for biological conservation included establishing the conservation focus, identifying a proposed Focus Species (see Glossary of Terms) species list, assembling baseline information, and identifying biological resource and other ecological (e.g., hydrology, soil) goals and objectives. The biological conservation planning process follows from these initial steps and concludes with mapping and describing the conservation designations for each alternative.

2.4 BLM Renewable Energy Areas

The DFAs were developed based on a consideration of mapped renewable energy resources and modeled renewable energy technology profiles on the one hand, and areas with important or sensitive natural resources, as identified in the biological conservation planning process and BLM's land use planning process, on the other. The renewable energy planning process was guided by the need to reduce the environmental impacts of anticipated renewable energy development and the need to help achieve state and federal renewable energy goals. The DRECP assumes that renewable energy development will occur in DFAs and examines alternative configurations for DFAs and renewable energy technology profiles that could accommodate the development of renewable energy projects to meet California's anticipated need through 2040. While the Draft DRECP estimates approximately 20,000 megawatts of renewable energy development may occur on federal, state, and private lands in the DRECP Plan Area through 2040, the BLM lands within the DRECP Plan Area are expected to accommodate only a portion of that development.

2.5 Duration of the DRECP BLM LUPA

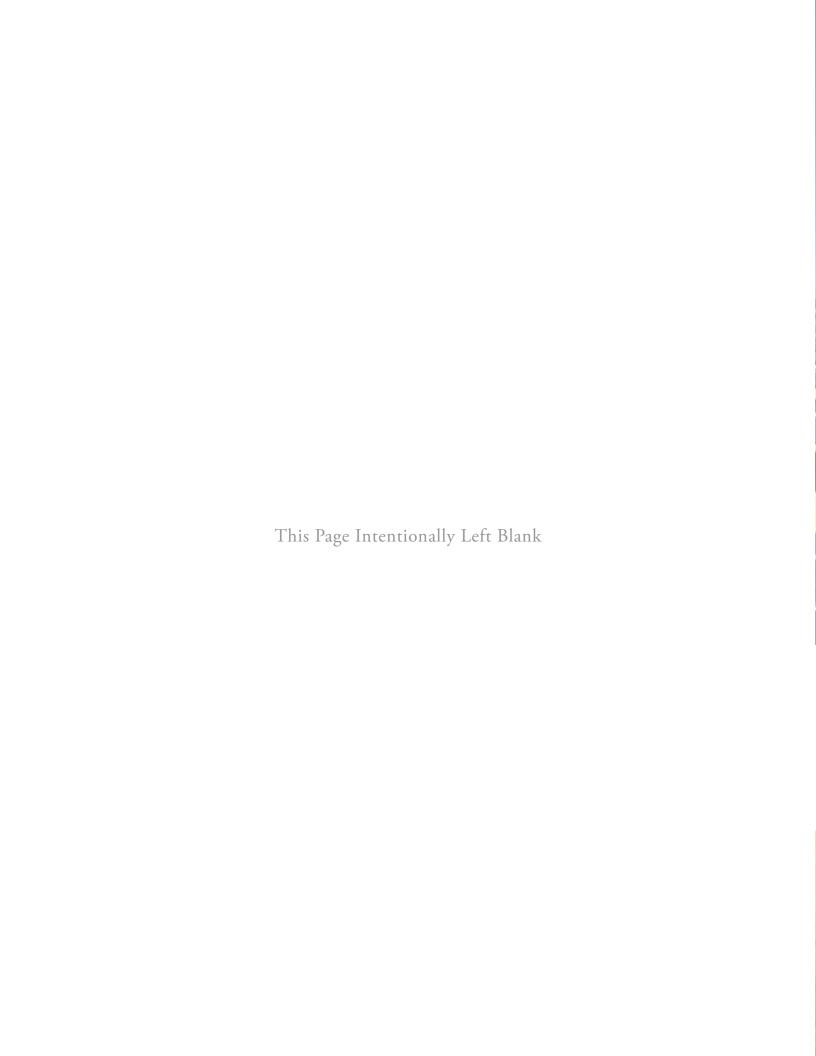
BLM regulations under 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1610.5-5 do not specify a duration for LUPAs; therefore, the LUPAs approved as part of the DRECP would not expire and would remain in place until amended through future land use planning efforts as described in BLM regulations (43 CFR 1610). The BLM periodically evaluates land use plans to determine if new plan decisions are required (see BLM 2005, pp. 33–38). The plan amendment process is subject to NEPA and includes opportunities for participation by the public and other federal, state, and local agencies. The LUPAs approved as part of the Phase I DRECP could be amended in the

future pursuant to changing conditions or law and policy as required by federal law and regulation, including FLPMA.

The public lands within the CDCA that comprise nationally significant landscapes with outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values that are administered by the BLM for conservation purposes are part of the National Landscape Conservation System and will be managed to protect the values for which these lands were designated. The BLM interprets the Omnibus Act to provide

for permanent inclusion of these lands in the National Landscape Conservation System, and therefore it cannot remove lands from the National Landscape Conservation System through a LUPA. While the lands themselves are permanently included in the National Landscape Conservation System, the CMAs remain subject to land use planning decisions and may be changed through the land use plan amendment process, so long as those changes are consistent with the Omnibus Act.







PART THREE **ALTERNATIVES**



3.1 Approach to Developing DRECP Alternatives

The approach to developing DRECP alternatives is described in detail in the Draft DRECP and, as noted previously, incorporates and integrates BLM land use planning, biological conservation planning, and renewable energy planning processes. Those planning processes, together with stakeholder and public input gained through community outreach efforts, including scoping, seven Tribal-Federal Leadership Conferences, and BLM-tribal government-to-government dialogue and consultation resulted in identification of a range of alternatives for consideration in the Draft DRECP. The development of BLM LUPA alternatives was integrated with the overall process for the DRECP alternatives. The Proposed LUPA and Final EIS remains within the range of alternatives proposed for BLM lands in the Draft DRECP. The LUPA alternatives also include a range of proposed National Conservation Lands to comply with the Omnibus Act. The National Conservation Lands were identified based on having nationally significant ecological, cultural, and scientific values as called for under Public Law 111-11 and using criteria listed in Chapter II.3 of the Proposed LUPA and Final EIS.

3.2 BLM LUPA Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative has been revised based on public input on the Draft DRECP. Key revisions are summarized in Section I.0.4 of the Proposed LUPA and Final EIS, and include additions to and subtractions from proposed DFAs and conservation designations, clarifications to CMAs, more detail and definition to the disturbance cap for National Conservation Lands and ACECs, more definition of management of unallocated lands, and a more detailed discussion of the planning for National Conservation Lands.

The following provides an overview of the Preferred Alternative, also referred to as the Proposed LUPA. The Preferred Alternative/Proposed LUPA integrates renewable energy and resource conservation with other existing uses on BLM-managed land within the DRECP Plan Area (LUPA Decision Area).

At the broadest level, the Preferred Alternative includes the following components defined below: DFAs, VPLs, unallocated lands, BLM Conservation Areas, and Recreation Management Areas.

Development Focus Areas (DFAs). Represent the areas within which the activities associated with solar, wind, and geothermal development, operation, and decommissioning would be covered under this alternative. Transmission development and operation would occur in previously designated corridors and other identified areas, both inside and outside the DFAs. Detailed descriptions of renewable energy activities for the Preferred Alternative are presented in Section II.3.3.

Variance Process Lands (VPLs). Lands that were defined as Study Area Lands in the Draft DRECP. The Draft DRECP included three categories of Study Area Lands: Special Analysis Areas, Future Assessment Areas, and Variance Lands. There are no longer any Special Analysis Areas in the Proposed LUPA. Based on further analysis and public comments, the Special Analysis Areas in the Draft DRECP are now included in either DFAs or conservation designations.

The Future Assessment Areas and Variance Lands that remain from the Draft DRECP are now collectively called Variance Process Lands (or VPLs). These lands would be open for solar, wind, and geothermal energy applications under the BLM LUPA. However, all solar, wind, and geothermal energy development applications would have to follow a variance process before the BLM would determine whether to continue with processing them (see Section II.3.3.3.2 for details of the variance process). Applications in Variance Process Lands would not receive the incentives that apply to DFAs (described in Section II.3.3.3.1).

Unallocated Lands. BLM-administered lands that do not have an existing or proposed land allocation or designation. These areas would be open to renewable energy applications but would not benefit from permit review streamlining or incentives. The Proposed LUPA includes CMAs that apply to activities in unallocated lands.

BLM Conservation Areas. Under the Proposed LUPA, the following conservation designations are proposed: National Conservation Lands, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), and Wildlife Allocations (see Section II.3.2 and Glossary of Terms for descriptions of these designations).

Recreation Management Areas. The Proposed LUPA includes two types of recreation management areas: Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs) (see Section II.3.2.4 and Glossary of Terms for descriptions of these designations).

Because the DRECP was developed as an interagency plan, the Draft DRECP and EIR/EIS included areas that are not managed by the BLM and identified those areas for renewable energy development and conservation. These areas will not be covered under the DRECP Proposed LUPA. DRECP Proposed LUPA decisions would only apply to BLM-managed public lands, also known as the LUPA Decision Area. LUPA decisions will not change management on lands outside of the BLM's jurisdiction.

As shown in Table 1, approximately 9,784,000 acres of BLM-administered lands occur within the DRECP area. An additional 1,085,000 acres of BLM-administered lands occur in the CDCA outside the DRECP area, resulting in 10,869,000 acres in the LUPA Decision Area.

Table 1. DRECP LUPA Preferred Alternative

Alternative Components ¹	Acreage ²		
DFAs	388,000		
VPLs	40,000		
Existing Conservation Areas ³	3,259,000		
BLM LUPA Conservation Designations ⁴	4,926,000		
Existing BLM OHV Areas ⁵	369,000		
Unallocated Areas ⁶	802,000		
DRECP Area Total	9,784,000		

Notes: The following general rounding rules were applied to acreage values: values greater than 1,000 were rounded to nearest 1,000; values less than 1,000 and greater than 100 were rounded to the nearest 100; values of 100 or less were rounded to the nearest 10, and therefore totals may not sum due to rounding. In cases where subtotals are provided, the subtotals and the totals are individually rounded. The totals are not a sum of the rounded subtotals; therefore the subtotals may not sum to the total within the table.

- 1 Table provides an overview of alternative components. The BLM LUPA would also designate approximately 2,458,000 acres of SRMAs and 946,000 acres of ERMAs on BLM-administered lands in addition to the 193,000 acres of existing SRMAs on BLM-administered lands in the DRECP area. SRMAs and ERMAs are BLM designation overlays that overlap portions of the components provided in this table.
- 2 Acreages reported are on BLM-administered lands only within the DRECP area. Acreage does not include the portion of the BLM LUPA Decision Area that is within the CDCA but outside the DRECP area; approximately 1,085,000 acres of BLM-administered lands occur in the BLM LUPA Decision Area outside the DRECP area. Total acreages on BLM-administered land were revised from the Draft DRECP to reflect updates to the land ownership base data.
- 3 BLM existing conservation areas include areas considered Legislatively and Legally Protected Areas (e.g., designated Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, and National Scenic or Historic Trails) and Military Expansion Mitigation Lands. See the Glossary of Terms for more detail.
- 4 BLM LUPA conservation designations include proposed NLCS, existing and proposed ACECs, and Wildlife Allocations. See Glossary of Terms for more detail. This overview table reports acreage within the DRECP area. Overlaps of BLM LUPA conservation designations with existing conservation areas are reported in the existing conservation area acreages. In the CDCA outside the DRECP, approximately 287,000 acres of BLM LUPA conservation designations are also proposed on BLM-administered land outside existing conservation areas. An additional 62,000 acres of BLM LUPA conservation designations are proposed on BLM-administered lands in existing conservation areas in the CDCA outside the DRECP. Overlaps of BLM LUPA conservation designations with DFAs (29,000 acres) are reported here as DFAs in this table; no surface occupancy would be permitted in these overlapping DFA areas and renewable energy development in these areas must be consistent with the values of the land allocation. Overlaps of BLM LUPA conservation designations with Open OHV Areas (13,000 acres) are reported here as BLM OHV Areas and these areas would be managed in concert.
- 5 Public Law 113-66 authorized the withdrawal and reservation of approximately 53,000 acres of public lands in the Shared Use Area (SUA) of the Johnson Valley Off Highway Vehicle Recreation Area. The SUA is managed by the Secretary of the Interior for public recreation during any period in which the land is not being used for military training and as determined to be suitable for public use, as well as natural resources conservation. For two 30-day periods per year, the SUA will be used and managed by the Secretary of the Navy for military training. Two company objective areas (approximately 22 acres each) to be used exclusively by the Secretary of the Navy for military training are also located in the SUA.
- 6 A portion of the unallocated area acreage reported here is designated as SRMA (199,000 acres) and ERMA (66,000 acres); therefore, the remaining unallocated area accounting for SRMA and ERMA designations would be 536,000 acres.

As shown in Table 2, approximately 5,255,000 acres of BLM LUPA conservation designations would be designated on BLM-administered lands, outside of existing conservation, in the LUPA Decision Area under the Preferred Alternative. These designations include NLCS lands (National Conservation Lands), existing and proposed. ACECs, and Wildlife Allocations.

Table 2. Preferred Alternative BLM LUPA Conservation Designations

BLM LUPA Conservation Designation	Acreage ^{1,2}			
DRECP Area				
NLCS	298,000			
NLCS (and Existing and Proposed ACEC)	3,337,000			
Existing and Proposed ACEC	1,314,000			
Wildlife Allocation	18,000			
Subtotal	4,966,000			
CDCA Outside the DRECP Area				
NLCS	80,000			
NLCS (and Existing and Proposed ACEC)	141,000			
Existing and Proposed ACEC	66,000			
Subtotal	287,000			
LUPA Decision Area Total	5,255,000			

Notes: The following general rounding rules were applied to acreage values: values greater than 1,000 were rounded to nearest 1,000; values less than 1,000 and greater than 100 were rounded to the nearest 100; values of 100 or less were rounded to the nearest 10, and therefore totals may not sum due to rounding. In cases where subtotals are provided, the subtotals and the totals are individually rounded. The totals are not a sum of the rounded subtotals; therefore the subtotals may not sum to the total within the table.

- 1 Acreages reported are on BLM-administered lands only. Total acreages on BLM-administered land were revised from the Draft DRECP to reflect updates to the land ownership base data.
- 2 In the DRECP area, approximately 1,201,000 acres of BLM LUPA conservation designations on BLM-administered lands occur within existing conservation areas and 14,000 acres occur within BLM OHV areas or military. In the CDCA outside the DRECP, an additional 62,000 acres of BLM LUPA conservation designations are proposed in existing conservation areas on BLM-administered lands in the CDCA outside the DRECP. These overlapping acres are not reported in this table.



In addition to the proposed BLM LUPA conservation designations, the Preferred Alternative includes proposed BLM LUPA SRMAs and ERMAs, as shown in Table 3. A total of 3,597,000 acres of existing and proposed SRMAs and proposed ERMAs are proposed in the DRECP area and 173,000 acres of existing and proposed SRMAs occur in the CDCA outside the DRECP area. Land use allocations and limitations are described in Section II.3.2.

Table 3. Preferred Alternative SRMAs and ERMAs Within the BLM LUPA

SRMA/ERMA	Acreage ¹			
DRECP Area				
Existing SRMA	193,000			
Proposed SRMA	2,458,000			
Proposed ERMA	946,000			
Subtotal	3,597,000			
CDCA Outside the DRECP Area				
Existing and Proposed SRMA	173,000			
Subtotal	173,000			
LUPA Decision Area Total	3,770,00			

Notes: The following general rounding rules were applied to acreage values: values greater than 1,000 were rounded to nearest 1,000; values less than 1,000 and greater than 100 were rounded to the nearest 100; values of 100 or less were rounded to the nearest 10, and therefore totals may not sum due to rounding. In cases where subtotals are provided, the subtotals and the totals are individually rounded. The totals are not a sum of the rounded subtotals; therefore the subtotals may not sum to the total within the table.

Exhibit 1 depicts the contribution of each main component of the DRECP Proposed LUPA Preferred Alternative for BLM-administered lands in the DRECP area.

Exhibit 1. Preferred Alternative BLM LUPA Designations (SRMA Overlay Shown as Lighter Hatched Areas in Each Designation)

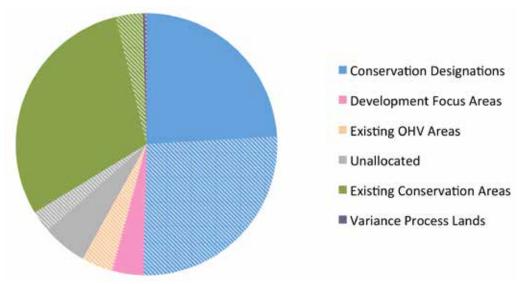


Figure 3 provides the map of the major land allocations for the Preferred Alternative. Figure 4, Figure 5, and Figure 6 provide maps of the Preferred Alternative ecological and cultural conservation and recreation designations combined, ecological and cultural conservation designations alone, and recreation designations alone, respectively.

In addition to the land use allocations listed above, the Proposed LUPA includes goals and objectives and CMAs for the following resources:

- Biological Resources
- Air Resources
- Climate Change and Adaption
- Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management
- Cultural Resources and Tribal Interest
- Lands and Realty
- Livestock Grazing
- Minerals
- Paleontology

- Recreation and Visitor Services
- Soil, Water, and Water-Dependent Resources
- Special Vegetation Features
- Vegetation
- Visual ResourcesManagement
- Wild Horses and Burros
- Wilderness Characteristics

¹ Acreages reported are on BLM-administered lands only.

Figure 3. Preferred Alternative

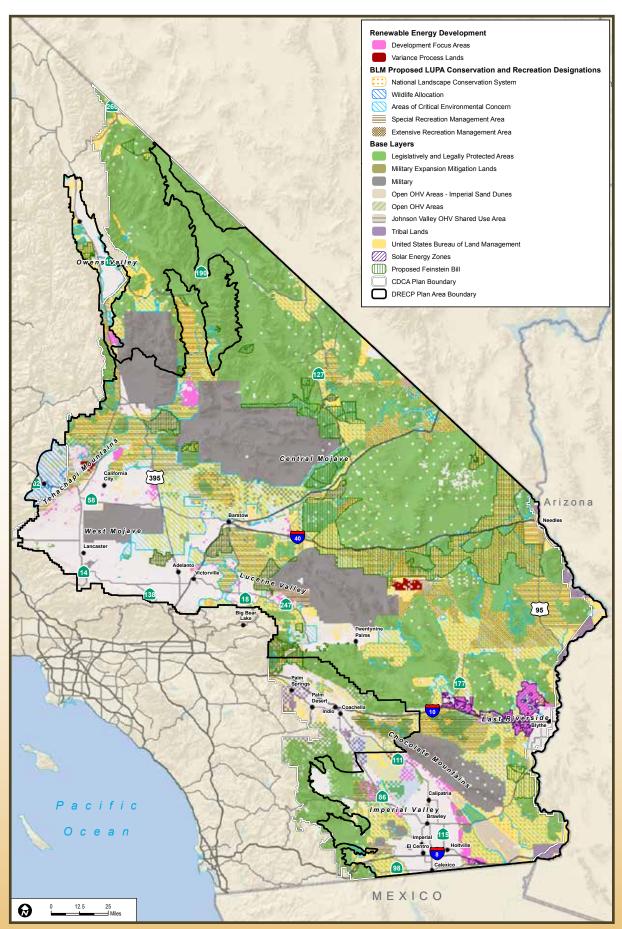


Figure 4. Preferred Alternative - Conservation and Recreation

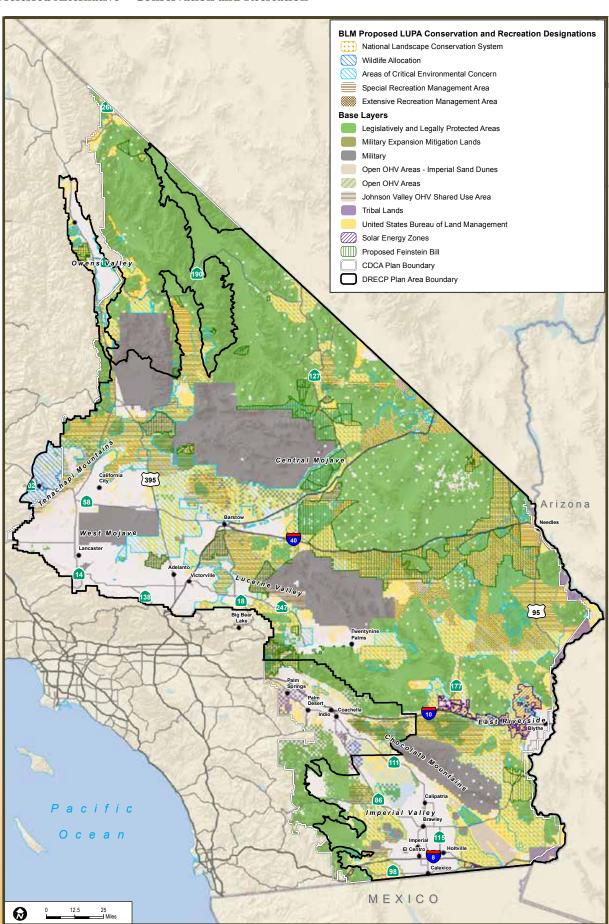


Figure 5. Preferred Alternative - Conservation

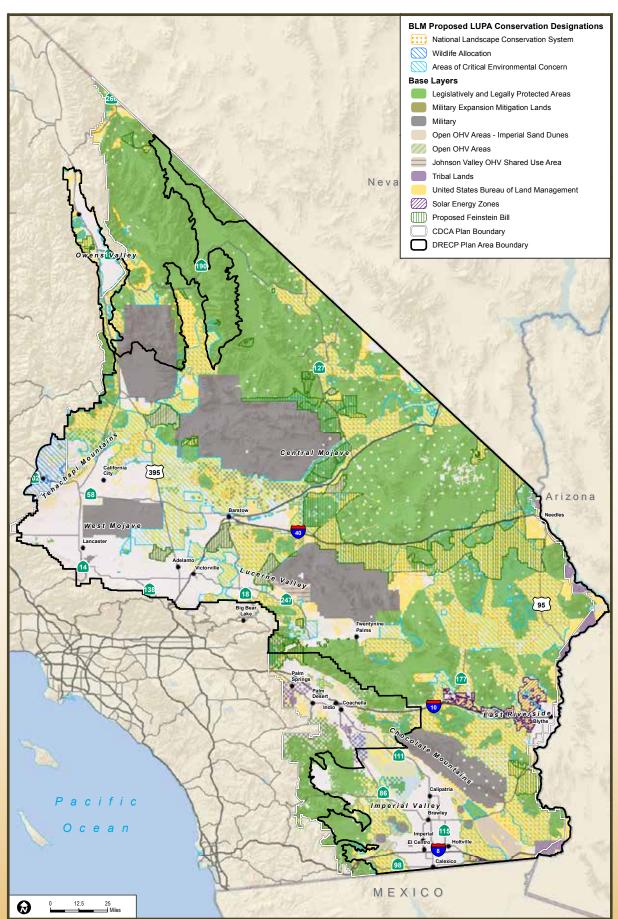
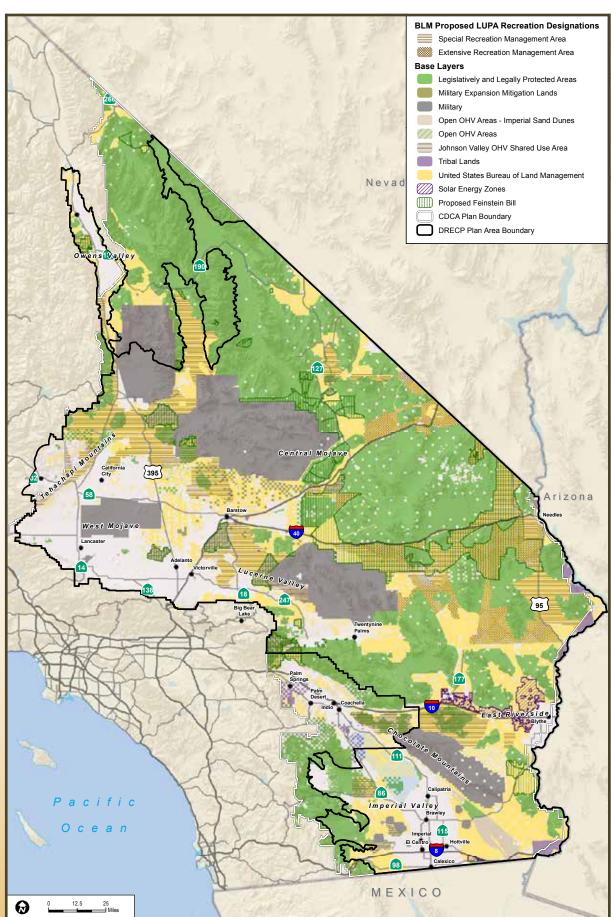


Figure 6. Preferred Alternative – Recreation



Land use plan decisions for public lands fall into two categories: desired outcomes (goals and objectives) and allowable uses (including restricted or prohibited) and actions anticipated to achieve desired outcomes (BLM 2005).² In the DRECP LUPA, CMAs represent those management actions and allowable uses.

The DRECP LUPA also includes land use allocations to replace the multiple-use classes within the CDCA and establishes Visual Resource Management Classes.

The BLM LUPA elements outside of the DRECP, but within the CDCA, consist of land use allocations to replace the multiple-use classes, establishment of Visual Resource Management Classes, and identification of National Conservation Lands. The DRECP Proposed LUPA does not otherwise amend any BLM Land Use Plan for areas outside the DRECP boundary.

The proposed BLM LUPA would not modify existing energy corridors, including "corridors of concern" defined in the Section 368 Energy Corridors settlement agreement described in Section I.2.1.8.7.

3.3 Action Alternatives

Four additional action alternatives are identified for the BLM LUPA that originate from the integrated planning process used to develop the DRECP alternatives. Alternatives 1–4 in the Proposed LUPA and Final EIS are the BLM-land portions of the alternatives that appeared in the Draft DRECP. Each action alternative's configuration of DFAs reflects a different approach to balancing the goals of minimizing resource conflicts and maximizing opportunities to site renewable energy projects in areas of high-value renewable energy resources. Each action alternative also reflects a different balance of conservation

and recreation land use allocations.

Like the Preferred Alternative, Alternatives 1–4 are responsive to tribal, public, and agency input. Alternative 1 emphasizes low biological resource conflict as requested by environmental nongovernmental organizations and communities. Alternative 2 emphasizes renewable energy siting and design flexibility as requested by industry representatives. Alternatives 3 and 4 are variations on the themes of Alternatives 1 and 2 with additional consideration of ways to consider variance lands from the Western Solar Plan. The alternatives also present different configurations of National Conservation Lands by assigning different weights to the criteria used identify National Conservation Lands, and propose alternative CMAs for the management of National Conservation Lands.

3.4 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative is used to compare the relative impacts of not approving the DRECP Proposed LUPA with all other action alternatives and thus assumes that renewable energy and transmission development and mitigation for such projects would continue to occur on an ad hoc basis in a pattern consistent with past and ongoing renewable energy and transmission projects on BLM lands within the planning area. The No Action Alternative would carry forward existing planning documents, including BLM land use plans (including existing amendments to those plans, such as the Solar Programmatic EIS). The No Action Alternative assumes a continuation of current renewable energy development and mitigation and current BLM land management, and it serves as a baseline for comparison of the action alternatives.



² Land Use Planning Handbook. BLM Handbook H-1601-1.

3.5 BLM LUPA Alternatives Comparison

Table 4. Summary of the DRECP Proposed LUPA and Final EIS Alternatives

		Preferred Alternative	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3	ALTERNATIVE 4	No Action Alternative
Renewable Ene	ergy Development						
Total acres of DFAs ¹		388,000	81,000	718,000	211,000	258,000	2,804,000
Total acres of VPLs ²		40,000	35,000	29,000	2,000	579,000	579,000
Total estimated footprint impacts (all renewable energy technologies and transmission) ³		81,000	52,000	88,000	69,000	71,000	101,000
Conservation							
Existing Conservation		In the DRECP area: 3,259,000 In the CDCA outside the DRECP area: 631,000					
BLM LUPA Conservation Designations ⁴	In the DRECP area	4,966,000	4,863,000	5,191,000	5,023,000	4,431,000	2,395,000
	In the CDCA outside the DRECP area	287,000	209,000	428,000	258,000	265,000	79,000
Recreation ⁵							
Areas Managed for Recreation Emphasis		_	—	—	_	_	1,465,000
Existing SRMAs		193,000	193,000	193,000	193,000	193,000	193,000
Proposed SRMAs		2,458,000	2,537,000	2,463,000	2,531,000	2,489,000	
Proposed ERMAs		946,000	_	_	_	_	_

Notes: Acreages reported are on BLM-administered lands only within the DRECP area. Acreage does not include the portion of the BLM LUPA Decision Area that is within the CDCA but outside the DRECP area; approximately 1,085,000 acres of BLM-administered lands occur in the BLM LUPA Decision Area outside the DRECP area. Total acreages on BLM-administered land were revised from the Draft DRECP to reflect updates to the land ownership base data.

- 1There are no Development Focus Areas (DFAs) under the No Action Alternative. Acreage reported here for the No Action Alternative is the area available for renewable energy development on BLM-administered land where megawatts have been assigned in a spatial distribution that mimics current development patterns and technology mixes.
- 2 Variance Process Lands (VPLs) (referred to in the Draft DRECP as Study Area Lands) are lands that are available for renewable energy development but are outside DFAs and not streamlined under the BLM LUPA. DRECP Variance Lands represent the BLM Solar Programmatic EIS Variance Lands and other BLM lands identified through the LUPA as screened for the DRECP using BLM screening criteria. Alternative 4 and the No Action Alternative include the full extent of the Solar Programmatic EIS Variance Lands within the DRECP.
- 3 The estimated ground disturbance for renewable energy development is based on the estimated megawatt distribution used for each alternative for BLM-administered lands. The renewable energy context for estimating the renewable energy impacts is provided in Section I.3.3 and Appendix F of the DRECP Proposed LUPA and Final EIS. The estimated ground disturbance for transmission development is based on the TTG report (Draft DRECP Appendix K) for both BLM-administered lands and non-BLM lands. Impacts reported here include project footprint impacts; the impacts reported here do not reflect operational impacts. For solar, ground-mounted distributed generation, geothermal, and transmission development, the footprint impacts include all short-term and long-term impacts associated with facility construction, assumed to be equivalent to the "project area" and/or right-of-way within which all project facilities would be built. For wind development, the footprint impacts include all short-term and long-term impacts associated with facility construction, which is not equivalent to the "project area" and/or right-of-way necessary for wind project siting. Effects associated with the wind "project area" are addressed under operational impacts. Operational effects for all technologies are discussed Chapter IV.7, Biological Resources, and are not reported in this table.
- 4 BLM LUPA conservation designation acreage reported is on BLM-administered land only. There is no LUPA under the No Action Alternative; Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) acreage reported here includes the existing ACECs within the DRECP Plan Area outside of the Legally and Legislatively Protected Areas and Military Expansion Mitigation Lands. National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) overlaps with ACEC or Wildlife Allocation are reported as NLCS.
- 5 Approximately 369,000 acres of designated Open Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) areas exist within the DRECP area as shown in Table 1. These Open OHV areas occur both inside and outside of existing SRMAs under the No Action Alternative. All Open OHV acres not currently designated as SRMAs would be designated as SRMAs as part of the DRECP. Portions of the SRMAs and ERMAs overlap the DFAs, VPLs, and conservation categories shown in this table.

Exhibit 2. Renewable Energy Designations for the Action Alternatives of the DRECP Proposed LUPA and Final EIS

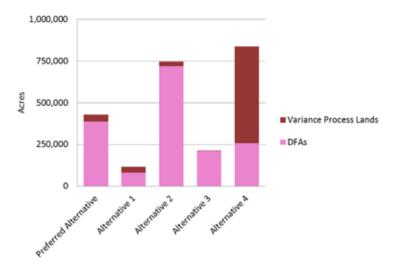


Exhibit 3. Conservation Designations for the Range of Alternatives of the DRECP Proposed LUPA and Final EIS in the LUPA Decision Area

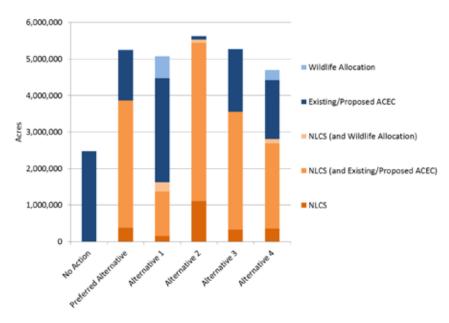
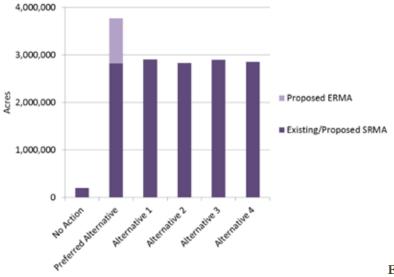


Exhibit 4. Recreation Designations for the Range of Alternatives of the DRECP Proposed LUPA and Final EIS in the LUPA Decision Area

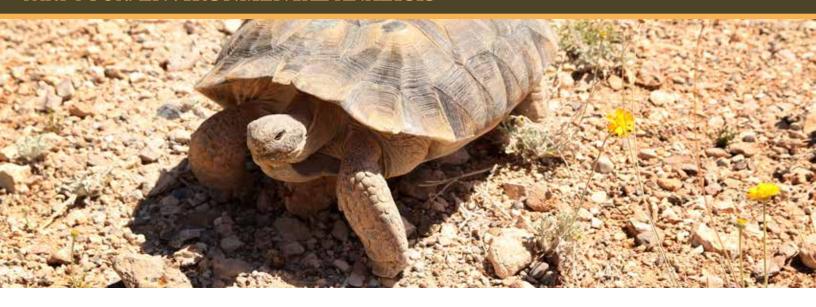






PART FOUR ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS





This section summarizes the effects of the Proposed LUPA for the Preferred Alternative and the other five alternatives. It also compares the effects of the alternatives.

4.1 National Environmental Policy Act Compliance

This document is prepared in compliance with NEPA, which has the specific goal of facilitating informed federal governmental decision making regarding projects and operations that may affect the environment. BLM issued its Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS on November 20, 2009. The BLM and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued an additional joint Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS on July 29, 2011. BLM issued a third Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS on April 4, 2012, amending the November 2009 and July 2011 notices. This programmatic Final EIS reflects the cooperation of multiple state and federal agencies. The National Park Service, Department of Defense, and the California Independent System Operator are cooperating agencies under NEPA.

PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Under NEPA, a Programmatic EIS is prepared to consider "broad federal actions such as the adoption of new agency programs or regulations... timed to coincide with meaningful points in agency planning and decision making" (40 CFR 1502.4[b]). This programmatic document discusses at a broad level the general environmental consequences of this complex, long-term program and describes regional impacts within the LUPA Decision Area.

This Proposed LUPA and Final EIS describes, in general terms, potential environmental, economic, and social effects of the Preferred Alternative and other alternatives. For each alternative, the LUPA includes designation of SRMAs and ERMAs, establishes Visual Resource Management Classes and National Trail Corridors, nominates National Recreational Trails, and closes some grazing allotments. The precise impacts of individual future projects cannot readily be identified at this planning stage; additional NEPA documents will be prepared to address project-specific analyses when specific projects are proposed.

APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The affected environment defines the existing condition of the environment and is used to determine the effects of the Proposed LUPA. The impact analysis for each environmental resource addresses the potential effects of all of the following aspects of the Proposed LUPA, both within the DRECP Plan Area and outside of it.

Environmental Effects Within the LUPA Decision Area Within the LUPA Decision Area, effects could result from two major components of each alternative:

- Renewable energy and transmission development within the DRECP: The impacts of site characterization, construction and decommissioning, and operations and maintenance are considered for solar, wind, and geothermal projects, as well as for electric transmission and substations.
- Ecological and cultural conservation and recreation designations and Conservation and Management Actions (CMAs): The analysis considers the potential effects of the newly designated conservation areas and management actions that would minimize and mitigate the effects of development on desert resources.

Impact analysis includes consideration of direct impacts, indirect impacts, and cumulative impacts.

Environmental Effects Outside of the DRECP Area

Implementation of the LUPA would create effects outside of the DRECP area because transmission facilities would have to be constructed or upgraded between the renewable generation facilities in the desert and the areas with the highest electricity demand. The regions outside of the DRECP Plan Area that could be traversed by potential new transmis-sion lines are in central and coastal San Diego, Riverside, and Los Angeles counties, as well as in the San Joaquin

Valley. The effects of transmission outside of the DRECP Plan Area are analyzed in the EIS.

4.2 Summary of Environmental Impacts

This EIS considers impacts in 23 disciplines, listed in Table 5.

Table 5. Environmental Disciplines Analyzed

Air Quality	BLM Land Designations, Classifications, Allocations, and Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
Meteorology and Climate Change	Mineral Resources
Geology and Soils	Livestock Grazing
Flood Hazard, Hydrology, and Drainage	Wild Horses and Burros
Groundwater, Water Supply, and Water Quality	Outdoor Recreation
Biological Resources	Transportation and Public Access
Cultural Resources	Visual Resources
Native American Interests	Noise and Vibration
Paleontological Resources	Public Safety and Services
Land Use and Policies	Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice
Agricultural Land and Production	Department of Defense Lands and Operations
BLM Lands and Realty— Rights-of-Way and Land Tenure	

This EIS evaluates the potential for environmental impacts to occur in multiple specific areas within each of the resources defined in Table 5. As a result, there are nearly 80 separate impacts evaluated in the EIS. Impact reduction also results from implementation of existing laws and regulations, the adopted requirements of the BLM's Solar Program-matic EIS, and specific CMAs that are defined as components of each alternative.

4.3 Comparison of Impacts of the Alternatives

This section provides an overview of the key differences in the types and degree of potential effects among the DRECP alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, by summarizing the major impacts and differences.

KEY FACTORS FOR COMPARING ALTERNATIVES

When comparing the environmental impacts of DRECP alternatives, the most important differences among alternatives are the following factors:

- The locations in which renewable energy development could occur
- The impacts to sensitive species and Critical Habitat
- The locations and types of conservation lands protected
- The alternative-specific CMAs that protect resources by defining specific avoidance areas, development and consultation processes, and other constraints
- The acreage and types of conservation designations proposed in the LUPA

These factors are used to compare the impacts of alternatives in the following paragraphs.

Comparison of Preferred Alternative with No Action Alternative

Development Locations. In the No Action Alternative, development would not be constrained to Development Focus Areas (DFAs). Development could occur in any location that is not currently protected, and it is assumed to continue to occur in areas where there is already existing development (2.8 million acres of BLM-administered lands). While BLM-administered lands currently include protected lands within wilderness areas and other land designations, there are thousands of acres of high-value habitat for sensitive species where a development application could be submitted. Projects proposed there could result in habitat loss and habitat fragmentation, affecting native vegetation and wildlife. Under the No Action Alternative, the fewest acres of BLM-administered lands with low terrestrial intactness could be available for development of renewable energy and transmission (40%).

The Preferred Alternative would concentrate renewable energy development into approximately 388,000 acres of DFAs on BLM-administered lands as compared to the over 2.8 million acres of BLM-administered lands considered open to renewable energy development under the No Action Alternative.³ Under the Preferred Alternative, the BLM LUPA would designate approximately 4.9 million acres of BLM LUPA conservation designations on BLM-administered lands, including 3.6 million acres of NLCS, 1.3 million acres of ACEC, and approximately 18,000 acres of Wildlife Allocation. There are approximately 2.4 million acres in existing ACECs on BLM-administered lands under the No Action Alternative. Under the Preferred Alternative, 50% of DFAs would occur on BLM-administered lands with low terrestrial intactness, as compared to 40% under the No Action Alternative.

Impacts to Sensitive Species and Critical Habitat. Under the No

³ Available development areas under the No Action Alternative includes the portion of the planning area where renewable energy development (i.e., solar, wind, or geothermal technologies) is not prohibited and where past and current renewable energy projects are being sited. Not all areas are available or suitable for all renewable energy technologies. In addition, the BLM Solar Programmatic EIS ROD identified approximately 737,000 acres of Solar Energy Zones (SEZs) and Variance Process Lands (VPLs) in the planning area where solar development would be allowable, of which approximately 438,000 acres occur in regions where past and current renewable energy projects are being sited.

PART FOUR: ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Action Alternative, the impacts of renewable energy development would continue as it has been in recent years. Without the LUPA conservation designations, land protection would be substantially reduced.

Conservation Designations. If the No Action Alternative is selected, there would be no new designation of protected BLM-administered lands. Each renewable energy project would have mitigation imposed for its own impacts, and each project would require individual assessment for effects to sensitive species under the Endangered Species Act. In addition, the No Action Alternative would protect substantially fewer of the lands defined as having the highest value for Native American issues. Because the No Action Alternative would not designate new conservation lands, access to and use of economic mineral resources would remain unchanged within the DRECP. The No Action Alternative would not include any changes to existing land use designations or existing multiple-use classes designated in the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan, as amended.

The conservation lands defined for the Preferred Alternative would protect over twice the amount of important desert tortoise lands and about 30% more lands with habitat linkages as compared to the No Action Alternative. The Preferred Alternative would result in more acres of BLM land designations than the No Action Alternative, resulting in greater potential impacts to public access. However, Conservation and Management Actions would reduce impacts, and existing authorized operations would be allowable within BLM land designations and unpatented mining claims would retain valid existing rights. Any access to lands with conservation designations would be subject to area-specific management plans, including disturbance limits.

Conservation and Management Actions. The No Action Alternative would result in the continued use of project-specific mitigation measures adopted after project-level NEPA documents. Under the Preferred Alternative, there are detailed Conservation and Management Actions that have been developed by BLM to protect a wide range of resources. These Conservation and Management Actions include survey and monitoring requirements, development restrictions, and a wide range of other resource protection requirements. They apply to nearly all environmental resources (listed in Table 5).

The Preferred Alternative includes a number of important changes to the CDCA Plan, resulting in greatly increased resource protection on BLM-administered public lands. For example, under the Preferred Alternative, there would be approximately 3.6 million acres of lands designated for recreation (SRMAs and ERMAs), compared with less than 2 million acres of lands managed for recreation (existing SRMAs and lands managed for recreation emphasis) under the No Action Alternative. In addition, under the Preferred Alternative, the Proposed LUPA designates a 1-mile corridor on either side of National Scenic and Historic Trails; development would be prohibited to protect the

historic viewshed within this corridor.

Comparison of Action Alternatives

The five alternatives that are evaluated in this EIS have varying amounts of land designated for renewable energy development and conservation, and the management constraints defined in the BLM LUPA and CMAs vary. In addition, this EIS evaluates those alternative characteristics for 23 different environmental resources. Key differences among the alternatives are highlighted through the points below.

Preferred Alternative

- Has the fewest groundwater basins with overdraft or stressed status located in DFAs
- Has one of the smallest likelihoods of affecting cultural resources within DFAs (along with Alternative 3)
- Has the greatest number of acres managed for wilderness characteristics
- Designates the most new recreation areas within the BLM LUPA Decision Area (SRMAs and ERMAs)
- Designates the most acres of Visual Resource Management Class II and Class III areas

Alternative 1

- Designates the fewest acres of BLM-administered land as DFAs (1%)
- Best minimizes development of the eastern Riverside County area (between Desert Center and Blythe), where sand transport corridors provide valuable habitat to the Mojave fringe-toed lizard (Uma scoparia)
- Minimizes development in the Western Mojave area where the valuable Mohave ground squirrel (Xerospermophilus mohavensis) habitat is centered
- Has the lowest potential impacts to habitat linkages, wetland vegetation, desert tortoise (Gopherus agassizii) important areas, and golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) territories
- Results in the lowest potential water use per year
- Has the greatest likelihood of affecting cultural resources within DFAs (with Alternative 2)
- Designates the smallest National Scenic and Historic Trail
 Management Corridor, with a 0.25-mile buffer on either side of trails
- Has the fewest acres of Native American Elements within DFAs (along with Alternative 3)

- Designates the fewest acres of NLCS lands
- Designates the most acres of ACECs, SRMAs, and Wildlife Allocations
- Conserves the Owens Dry Lake and the West Mojave area along U.S. 395 north of Edwards Air Force Base

Alternative 2

- Designates the most BLM-administered land in DFAs (8%)
- Has the most acres of Mohave ground squirrel important areas designated as DFAs
- Allows development of the Silurian Valley, the Pahrump Valley area, Searles Dry Lake, and the area along U.S. 395 north of Edwards Air Force Base
- Has the greatest number of groundwater basins with overdraft or stressed status located in DFAs
- Has the greatest number of cultural resources in conservation
- Designates the largest National Scenic and Historic Trail Management Corridor, with a 10-mile buffer on either side of trails
- Has the most acres of DFAs within Herd Management Areas for wild horses and burros
- Designates the most acres of NLCS lands
- Designates the least Wildlife Allocations and new recreation areas (SRMAs) within the BLM LUPA Decision Area
- Has the most DFAs within 5 miles of Legislatively and Legally Protected Areas

Alternative 3

- Reduced development of the eastern Riverside County area (between Desert Center and Blythe), where sand transport corridors provide valuable habitat to the Mojave fringe-toed lizard
- Lowest potential impacts to desert tortoise important areas (along with Alternative 1)
- Affects the fewest number of known cultural resources and Native American elements within DFAs
- Has the greatest number of known cultural resources within BLM conservation designations (along with Alternative 2)
- Has the fewest acres of DFAs within 5 miles of Legislatively and Legally Protected Areas
- Conserves the Owens Dry Lake and the West Mojave area along U.S. 395 north of Edwards Air Force Base

Alternative 4

- Has the greatest number of acres of Variance Process Lands
- Has the fewest acres of Mohave ground squirrel important areas within DFAs
- Designates most acres for recreational use (SRMAs) (along with Alternative 1)

In Alternative 4, the BLM VPLs have not been modified for the DRECP and appear as they do in the BLM Solar Programmatic EIS. This contrasts with other action alternatives where areas identified in the BLM Solar Programmatic EIS as variance lands are screened for the DRECP using BLM DRECP screening criteria.

Inclusion of variance lands as they appear in the BLM Solar Programmatic EIS in Alternative 4 may provide greater flexibility under this alternative with respect to siting for renewable energy development.

Inclusion of variance lands as they appear in the BLM Solar Programmatic EIS in Alternative 4 would provide less certainty regarding conservation and management of these lands for the benefit of biological resources than would occur under other action alternatives.

AGENCY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The BLM has determined that the agency Preferred Alternative is the Preferred Alternative/Proposed LUPA.







PART FIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND OUTREACH



Public participation in the DRECP process has been extensive. DRECP public outreach began in early 2009, and more than 40 publicly noticed meetings were held in preparation of the Draft DRECP. A series of public field visits was held to supplement the public meetings and meetings of the Independent Science Advisors and Panel. In December 2012, the Description and Comparative Evaluation of Draft DRECP Alternatives was released to the public to provide stakeholders and the public the opportunity to review and provide feedback on what was developed up until that time.

In July 2011, the California Energy Commission filed a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Notice of Preparation for the DRECP with a 45-day public comment period. Also in 2011, the BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service published a joint NEPA Notice of Intent, following on the BLM's original Notice of Intent from November 2009. In August of 2011, the Renewable Energy Action Team agencies held public scoping meetings on the DRECP's EIR/EIS preparation process in Ontario and Sacramento.

PUBLIC MEETINGS ON THE DRAFT EIR/EIS

The original comment period for the Draft EIR/EIS was from September 26, 2014, to January 9, 2015. The comment period was extended to February 23, 2015. On October 9, 2014, an informational webinar was held on the Draft EIR/EIS. Additional webinars were held on December 15 and 17, 2014. Public meetings to hear comments on the Draft EIR/EIS and to answer questions from the public were held as follows:

- Monday, October 20: El Centro, CA
- Tuesday, October 21: San Diego, CA
- Monday, October 27: Lone Pine, CA
- Tuesday, October 28: Ridgecrest, CA
- Wednesday, October 29: Victorville, CA
- Monday, November 3:

Lancaster, CA

- Wednesday, November 5: Blythe, CA
- Thursday, November 6: Ontario, CA
- Friday, November 7: Palm Desert, CA
- Thursday, November 13: Sacramento, CA
- Wednesday, November 19: Joshua Tree, CA

The public was also encouraged to submit written comments in addition to their recorded oral comments. Written comments were accepted until the close of the formal comment period.

Consultation with Native American tribal governments began in 2011 and is being carried out under multiple state and federal authorities. To date, agencies have hosted 10 Tribal–Federal Leadership Conferences and various other face-to-face meetings that have shaped the development of the DRECP and will continue throughout the DRECP process and implementation.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED LUPA AND FINAL EIS

The BLM and Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Federal Activities will publish Notices of Availability (NOAs) for the Final EIS in the Federal Register when the final document is ready to be released to the public. The Environmental Protection Agency's NOA will initiate a 30-day protest period on the Proposed LUPA to the Director of the BLM in accordance with 43 CFR 1610.5-2.

After any protests have been resolved, BLM may publish an Approved Plan Amendment and a Record of Decision (ROD). Publication and release of the ROD would serve as public notice of BLM's decision on the Project Application, which is appealable in accordance with 43 CFR Part 4.

DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY

The document is available at the BLM website:

http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/prog/energy/DRECP.html

In addition, document copies are available at local area libraries and at BLM field offices.





PART SIX DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION



The Proposed LUPA and Final EIS is organized as outlined below.

Volume I, Background and Planning Process, includes:

- Introduction
- Purpose and need
- Regulatory framework
- Descriptions of conservation, renewable energy, and transmission planning processes

Volume II, Description of Alternatives, includes:

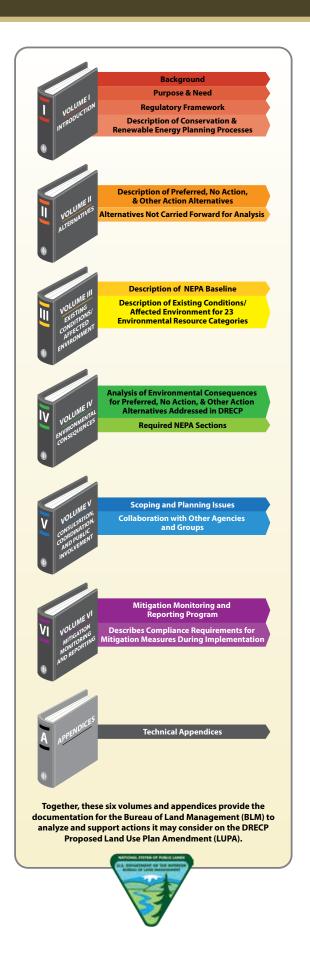
- Descriptions of the Proposed LUPA (Preferred Alternative), No Action Alternative, and Alternatives 1 through 4
- Alternatives considered but not carried forward for further analysis

Volume III, Environmental Setting/Affected Environment, includes:

- Descriptions of Affected Environment (referred to as NEPA baseline in the Draft EIR/EIS)
- Descriptions of existing conditions and affected environment for 23 environmental, cultural, social, and scenic resource categories

Volume IV, Environmental Consequences/Effects Analysis, includes:

- Analysis of environmental consequences for 23 environmental, cultural, social, and scenic resource categories for each alternative
- Analysis of cumulative effects; cumulative effects will include past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, including ongoing renewable energy and conservation planning on private land
- Additional required NEPA sections









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